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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries

CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

MAY 26, 1959

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO TRADE--1958

Free-World exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1958--at 1,478 million pounds--were slightly smaller than the revised figure of 1,483 million for 1957, but 18 percent above the 1950-54 average. (For valid comparisons, the trade of countries within the Sino-Soviet bloc has been excluded from the table included in this summary. Statistics on this trade are available for prewar years but not for much of the postwar period.)

Light cigarette tobaccos continued to be predominant in world tobacco trade last year. Although total exports from the 3 major oriental tobacco-producing countries of the Free World--Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia--dropped from 383 million pounds in 1957 to 334 million in 1958, increased world exports of flue-cured and Burley largely offset this decline. Total Free World exports of light cigarette tobaccos--including flue-cured, Burley, oriental, and other light air-cured--represented nearly 80 percent of export trade in 1958.

Principal Exporting Countries

United States: U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1958, totaling 482 million pounds (declared export weight) dropped 3.7 percent from 1957. The United States continued to be the world's largest tobacco exporter last year. But its share in Free World exports declined from 34 percent in 1957 to 33 percent in 1958.

Exports of U.S. flue-cured tobacco in 1958, at 399 million pounds, were down 4.5 percent from the 418 million shipped in 1957. Substantial gains occurred last year in flue-cured exports to West Germany, Italy, Ireland, Spain, Egypt, Japan, and the Philippines. These gains were more than offset, however, by declines in exports to Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Australia, Thailand, and Indonesia. U. S. exports of Burley were 40 percent larger in 1958 than in 1957, primarily due to a sharp increase in shipments to Sweden. With the exception of Black Fat, cigar wrapper, cigar filler, and Perique, exports of other kinds of tobacco were smaller in 1958 than in 1957.

Rhodesias and Nyasaland: Exports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland increased a little in 1958--to 143 million pounds from 139 million in 1957. Peak exports from the Federation, 165 million pounds, were in 1956. Flue-cured exports, at nearly 117 million pounds, accounted for 81 percent of the Federation's total tobacco exports last year. Fire-cured leaf made up most of the remainder. British Commonwealth countries took 67 percent of total exports, with the United Kingdom alone purchasing 74 million pounds. Exports to Australia were at a record high of 11 million pounds. The Netherlands and West Germany were the most-important non-Commonwealth markets in 1958, taking 13.6 and 11.2 million pounds, respectively. Most of this was flue-cured leaf. Purchases by all Western European countries (excluding the United Kingdom) totaled 34.5 million pounds in 1958, compared with 29.5 million in 1957.

Turkey: Turkish tobacco exports in 1958, at 147 million pounds, were down about 25 percent from the 1957 record high of 195 million. Exports to the United States--by far the biggest market--dropped from 88 million pounds in 1957 to 51 million in 1958. There were substantial declines in exports to West Germany, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Exports to the Soviet Union gained sharply--from 2 million to 11 million pounds. Total shipments to the Soviet Union and other "bloc" countries were 48.3 million pounds in 1958, compared with 49.5 million in 1957.

Greece: Greek exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1958, at about 136 million pounds, were down 10 percent from the 1957 record of 152 million. West Germany, as usual, was the principal buyer, taking 43.5 million pounds, or 32 percent of the total. Exports to the United States set a new high of nearly 31 million pounds. Countries which took substantially less Greek tobacco in 1958 than in 1957 included West Germany, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, and the United Kingdom. Increases occurred in exports to Switzerland, Portugal, and the Soviet Union. Exports to the Sino-Soviet Bloc totaled about 19 million pounds in 1958, against 14 million in 1957.

Other exporters: Among the other principal tobacco-exporting countries, the following increased their exports from 1957 to 1958: India, Brazil, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, the Philippines, Cuba, Italy, and Algeria. The 1958 exports from Canada, Colombia, Thailand, and the Dominican Republic were lower in 1958 than in 1957.

Principal Importing Countries

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom imported a total of 316.4 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1958--just a little under the 318.8 million imported in 1957. It was, as usual, the world's largest tobacco-importing country. The United States supplied 164.4 million pounds in 1958, while purchases from India rose substantially. British Commonwealth countries, combined, supplied 45.7 percent of Britain's tobacco imports last year, compared with 44.7 percent in 1957. Flue-cured tobacco makes up the bulk of Britain's imports.

West Germany: Duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco into West Germany rose from 168.7 million pounds in 1957 to 171.4 million in 1958--a gain of less than 2 percent. The United States continued to be the principal supplier. German imports of U. S. tobacco, however, declined slightly--from 64.4 million pounds in 1957 to 62.4 million in 1958. The U. S. share in the German market dropped from 38.2 percent in 1957 to 36.4 percent last year. Imports of oriental tobacco in 1958--mainly from Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria--totaled a little more than 60 million pounds, a slight gain from 1957. Purchases of leaf from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland and Canada, (mainly flue-cured) were 7.1 million pounds in 1958, compared with 4.9 million in 1957. (Text continued on page 6, following tables.)

Continent and Country	Average 1950-54		1956		1957 1/		1958 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	31,050	1,412	30,217	1,665	37,206	2,047	29,602	2,813
Mexico.....	555	3,307	779	3,869	664	3,730	840	6,019
United States.....	473,640	101,906	510,357	120,919	500,955	124,137	482,341	138,574
Costa Rica.....	45	97	--	128	28	147	--	150
El Salvador.....	34	3,313	480	2,376	50	2,874	--	2,500
Guatemala.....	--	673	--	761	--	600	--	600
Honduras 1/.....	3,803	139	3,868	265	4,577	157	3,000	93
Nicaragua.....	2	699	--	1,048	--	835	--	800
Cuba.....	36,642	--	47,080	--	55,453	--	58,879	--
Dominican Republic.....	29,763	86	29,660	--	26,087	--	25,364	--
Jamaica.....	190	1,048	108	1,453	--	1,554	--	1,551
Trinidad and Tobago.....	--	1,414	--	1,702	--	1,713	--	1,726
Total.....	575,724	114,094	622,549	134,186	625,020	137,794	600,026	154,826
South America:								
Argentina.....	973	3,121	1,330	220	7,420	200	4,462	29
Brazil.....	64,847	218	67,001	156	62,300	30	66,272	73
British Guiana.....	--	622	--	679	--	703	--	816
Chile.....	--	688	--	772	--	690	--	741
Colombia.....	9,315	239	11,621	9	12,663	--	9,961	15
Paraguay.....	7,267	26	7,244	--	5,000	--	6,000	--
Peru.....	10	649	--	484	366	455	2/	400
Surinam.....	--	137	--	163	--	160	--	160
Uruguay.....	--	9,118	--	9,963	--	8,889	--	6,000
Venezuela.....	--	601	--	748	--	326	--	400
Total.....	82,412	15,419	87,196	13,194	87,749	11,453	87,135	8,634
Europe:								
Austria.....	1,470	19,899	2,201	30,925	1,534	27,547	1,134	22,573
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2,023	48,717	729	50,024	1,034	55,896	1,257	57,824
Denmark.....	595	23,974	19	27,797	78	25,223	86	24,772
France.....	1,183	69,912	1,764	76,503	5,607	67,131	4,815	68,964
Germany, West.....	676	114,993	1,770	155,236	1,591	168,681	2,385	171,404
Greece.....	88,077	--	107,031	--	152,117	--	136,486	--
Ireland.....	--	17,044	--	9,688	--	10,725	--	12,985
Italy.....	22,160	8,290	26,034	15,668	24,304	15,313	25,930	15,219
Netherlands.....	8,352	69,370	9,621	71,123	6,779	72,196	6,105	76,899
Norway.....	--	8,818	180	9,514	47	9,964	428	9,881
Portugal.....	4	10,679	--	11,868	--	11,618	--	12,467
Spain.....	--	48,844	463	50,073	1,185	46,733	8,978	56,009
Sweden.....	10	21,221	271	19,008	--	22,990	--	13,895
Switzerland.....	3	24,458	--	26,806	2	26,892	--	28,241
United Kingdom.....	5/ 7,149	302,358	5/ 2,829	318,371	5/ 2,700	318,832	5/ 2,000	316,438
Malta.....	--	982	--	809	--	1,187	--	1,200
Finland.....	--	10,407	1	11,750	--	10,979	--	10,558
Yugoslavia.....	15,712	2,988	44,182	240	35,434	1,753	50,706	1,200
Total.....	147,414	802,954	197,095	885,405	232,412	893,660	240,311	900,522

Africa:

Aden.....	--	--	5/	4,481	8,286	5/	4,903	9,116	3/5/	1,310	3/	10,421
Algeria.....	27,716	9,856	24,982	12,629	25,872	--	9,537	16,117	3/	19,000	3/	16,300
Egypt.....	--	26,278	--	--	6,004	675	--	26,180	--	--	--	25,706
Morocco.....	493	4,997	242	--	5,509	--	--	7,231	510	--	5,810	--
Tunisia.....	117	5,465	1,223	--	5,509	--	--	3,597	--	--	3/	3,300
Angola.....	1,690	4,425	1,132	8,817	754	1,042	1,042	684	276	--	3/	794
Belgian Congo.....	155	6,554	110	1,803	1,795	1,854	1,854	1,202	201	--	3/	11,023
Camerouns.....	1,420	1,573	1,803	1,803	1,795	1,854	1,854	2,388	3/	2,222	3/	1,800
French Equatorial Africa.....	702	612	1,210	1,210	734	1,464	1,464	1,521	772	240	2/	1,224
French West Africa.....	--	6/	1,078	400	2,355	2,355	2,355	2,969	3/	240	2/	3,000
Ghana.....	--	1,534	--	--	1,180	--	--	1,433	--	--	3/	1,200
Madagascar.....	8,596	37	8,340	--	--	--	9,293	428	3/	11,000	--	--
Mozambique.....	361	327	190	438	5,524	--	873	5,949	2/	700	2/	400
Nigeria.....	--	6,596	--	--	5,524	--	--	2	--	--	--	5,291
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	116,811	6,406	165,118	--	--	--	138,889	2	143,274	--	--	--
Sierra Leone.....	--	1,598	--	--	1,980	--	--	2,118	--	--	3/	1,600
Union of South Africa.....	2,823	2,989	758	20,059	2,333	2,333	2,333	4,956	--	2,768	--	3,063
Total.....	160,884	76,325	209,989	101,937	171,192	96,891	188,273	90,932	--	--	--	--

Asia:

Cyprus.....	1,440	872	1,570	1,164	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,060	--	1,560	--	1,091
Lebanon.....	911	71	1,953	539	1,358	1,358	1,358	840	3/	1,800	3/	300
Syria.....	5,387	1,137	1,611	468	922	922	922	66	3/	750	3/	300
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	132,971	12	133,848	--	195,040	--	--	--	--	147,221	--	--
Hong Kong.....	6,979	11,470	5/	7,974	5/	1,322	1,322	10,171	5/	1,146	--	11,211
Burma.....	395	288	541	753	127	127	127	900	--	100	3/	1,200
Ceylon.....	1,224	1,737	923	1,788	711	711	711	2,114	--	1	--	1,357
China, Taiwan.....	45	908	--	2,468	3	3	3	2,332	--	391	--	1,063
India.....	84,405	4,354	93,183	2,746	80,227	80,227	80,227	3,230	--	103,000	--	3,000
Indonesia.....	30,192	13,484	24,908	31,885	31,371	31,371	31,371	19,039	--	48,633	3/	7,500
Japan.....	1,254	11,810	1,113	12,574	7,788	7,788	7,788	4,961	--	8,986	--	5,913
Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam.....	1	13,748	--	12,000	--	2/	--	10,000	--	--	2/	10,000
Malaya.....	175	462	652	1,628	5/	7,557	7,557	8,716	3/5/	3,800	3/	5,200
Pakistan.....	20	7,453	289	2,771	309	309	309	877	--	289	--	369
Philippines.....	19,281	22,374	22,835	7,214	23,751	23,751	23,751	58	--	31,176	--	5,392
Thailand.....	21	5,488	10,159	9,427	14,833	14,833	14,833	11,893	--	12,718	--	11,684
Total.....	284,701	96,368	294,933	95,399	366,759	366,759	366,759	76,257	--	361,571	--	65,580

Oceania:

Australia.....	1	31,388	249	36,516	351	351	351	45,474	--	186	--	42,826
New Zealand.....	--	6,290	--	6,215	--	--	--	6,147	--	--	--	7,406
Total.....	1	37,678	249	42,731	351	351	351	51,621	--	186	--	50,232

Total World.....

1,251,136 : 1,142,838 : 1,412,011 : 1,272,852 : 1,483,483 : 1,267,676 : 1,477,502 : 1,270,733

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Approximated from unofficial sources. 3/ Estimated from data for less than one year. 4/ Fiscal year ending March 31st.

5/ Re-exports. 6/ Less than a five year average.

Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches, office research, and other information.

Imports from Italy, a member of the European Economic Community, increased to more than 6 million pounds last year from 5 million in 1957.

United States: U. S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption reached a record 138.6 million pounds in 1958 compared with the previous high of 124.1 million in 1957. U.S. imports of tobacco consist largely of oriental-type cigarette leaf and cigar leaf for blending purposes. The United States is the world's third-largest tobacco importing country, ranking behind the United Kingdom and West Germany. U. S. imports have risen steadily over the past decade, reflecting the increase in quantities of oriental leaf used in cigarettes and the use of larger amounts of foreign-grown cigar filler and scrap in making cigars.

Other Importers: Countries in Western Europe (including the United Kingdom) imported a total of 901 million pounds of tobacco in 1958 - equal to 71 percent of Free World imports. Countries in Western Europe increasing their purchases from 1957 to 1958 included: Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland. Imports into Austria, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden declined.

Imports into Japan, the Philippines, New Zealand, and Mexico were larger in 1958 than in 1957; for Indonesia, Egypt, the Belgian Congo, Nigeria, and the Union of South Africa they were lower.

Imports for the countries reported in the accompanying table are consistently smaller than exports for a number of reasons: (1) some tobacco exports may appear twice in world exports, i.e., as exports from the country of growth and as reexports from the country of original destination; (2) Free World exports to Soviet Bloc countries do not appear as imports into the Bloc since reliable import figures for these countries are not available; (3) a number of countries whose imports materially exceed their exports are not included in the table.

As mentioned, data covering import and export trade for the Sino-Soviet Bloc have not been included in the table. For most years since World War II, reliable data are not available for these countries. There is known to be considerable movement of tobacco from one Bloc country to another--particularly flue-cured from Mainland China and oriental leaf from Bulgaria and Rumania to the Bloc countries in Eastern Europe.

Imports of tobacco into the Free World from the Sino-Soviet Bloc are not large in total. They consist mainly of Western European imports oriental leaf from Bulgaria and flue-cured from Mainland China. Free World exports to the Sino-Soviet Bloc are considerably larger than imports from the Bloc. They consist mainly of oriental leaf shipped from Greece and Turkey to the Soviet Union and Bloc countries in Eastern Europe, and low-quality flue-cured sent from India and Thailand to Mainland China and the Soviet Union.

WORLD EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL BELOW AVERAGE IN 1958 1/

World flaxseed and linseed oil exports in 1958, at about 46 million bushels, seed equivalent basis, were down one-fourth from 1957 and were 14 percent below the 5-year (1953-57) average. The decline in flaxseed exports reflected the lower level of European purchases, notably by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Linseed oil exports also declined substantially, with increases from Argentina and India only partially offsetting the sharp drop in U.S. exports.

FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL: Exports from major producing countries and world totals, average 1935-39, annual 1953-58 1/
(In terms of flaxseed equivalent)

Country	Average: :1935-39:	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 <u>2/</u>
- - - Million bushels - - -							
United States.....	3/	4.6	32.0	12.1	13.5	16.7	4.9
Canada.....	4/	5.3	4.6	10.1	13.0	22.4	15.1
Argentina.....	59.2	13.4	28.8	18.2	8.2	16.4	18.5
Uruguay.....	3.2	5.8	4.0	3.5	1.8	3.0	2.2
India.....	9.9	.9	.3	7.7	5.2	2.0	3.0
Others, excl. Europe.....	1.4	3.6	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0
World total.....	73.7	33.6	71.6	54.1	44.2	62.5	45.7

1/ Excludes reexports of flaxseed and exports of linseed oil produced from imported flaxseed. 2/ Preliminary; partially estimated. 3/ The United States imported 18.5 million bushels of flaxseed--largely from Argentina--and 356 tons of oil--largely from Europe--in this period. 4/ Canada imported the equivalent of 1.1 million bushels of flaxseed, largely from Argentina, in this period.

Compiled mainly from official sources.

Argentina, with 1958 oil exports equivalent to 18.5 million bushels of seed, regained its position as the world's leading exporter of flaxseed and linseed oil. No seed as such has been exported since 1954. The Netherlands is the major market for Argentine linseed oil.

U.S. exports of about 4.4 million bushels of flaxseed and 4,897 tons of linseed oil (equivalent to 4.9 million bushels of flaxseed) were less than one-third those of 1957. The Netherlands took over one-half of the seed and Canada one-fourth. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands took roughly three-fourths of the oil.

Canada's exports of 14.3 million bushels of flaxseed and 7,497 tons of linseed oil (a total of 15.1 million bushels seed equivalent) were down one-third from 1957. Canada has been the world's leading exporter of flaxseed as such in the last 4 years. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and France have been Canada's major markets. (Continued)

1/ For a summary of world production and trade in flaxseed, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO-5-59, April 24, 1959.

Whereas India ranked second to Argentina as a flaxseed exporter in prewar years, it has exported virtually no seed since 1952. Oil exports equivalent to 2 and 3 million bushels in 1957 and 1958, respectively, have been well below the 1935-39 level of 9.9 million bushels of seed and oil, seed equivalent basis. Most of India's oil exports goes to the United Kingdom and Australia.

FLAXSEED: Exports from specified countries
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-58

Continent and Country	Average		1956	1957 1/	1958 1/
	1935-39	1950-54			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America:					
United States.....	2/	3,773:	8,576:	9,606:	4,381
Canada.....	49:	3,640:	12,253:	21,539:	14,278
Mexico.....	1:	606:	77:	---	---
Total.....	50:	8,019:	20,906:	31,145:	18,659
South America:					
Argentina.....	59,177:	2,886:	---	---	---
Uruguay.....	3,179:	665:	---	---	39
Total.....	62,356:	3,551:	---	---	39
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg..	182:	191:	200:	245:	376
Denmark.....3/	13:	52:	10:	28:	24
Germany, West.....	4/5/	59:	24:	3:	5
Netherlands.....	206:	353:	694:	652:	559
Sweden.....	1:	24:	14:	12:	1
Total.....	402:	679:	942:	940:	965
Africa:					
Algeria.....	2:	123:	13:	---	---
Ethiopia 6/.....	---	600:	972:	562: 7/	834
Morocco.....	346:	565:	252:	62:	---
Tunisia.....	3:	121:	---	---	---
Total.....	351:	1,409:	1,237:	624:	834
Asia:					
China, Mainland.....	673: 8/	453:8/	984:8/	787:8/	1,000
India.....9/	9,736: 3/	1,121:	5/:	---	---
Iran 10/.....	9:	105:	152:	---	---
Iraq.....	84:	52:	151:	---	---
Turkey.....	72:	339:	---	---	---
Total.....	10,574:	2,070:	1,287:	787:	1,000
Grand total.....	73,733:	15,728:	24,372:	33,496:	21,497

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not separately classified prior to July 1941.

3/ Average of less than 5 years. 4/ Total Germany. 5/ Less than 500 bushels. 6/ Year ending September 10. 7/ Nine months of fiscal year. 8/ Unofficial estimate. 9/ Includes Pakistan. 10/ Year beginning March 21.

Compiled mainly from official sources.

LINSEED OIL: Exports from specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-58

Continent and country	Average		1956	1957 1/	1958 1/
	1935-39	1950-54			
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:					
United States.....	640:	59,301:	48,855:	69,870:	4,897
Canada.....	62:	8,135:	7,394:	8,495:	7,497
Total.....	702:	67,436:	56,249:	78,365:	12,394
South America:					
Argentina.....	371:	187,097:	77,593:	155,843:	175,697
Uruguay.....2/	110:	29,393:	17,129:	28,219:	20,757
Total.....	481:	216,490:	94,722:	184,062:	196,454
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg..	6,043:	20,215:	19,409:	17,801:	4,198
Denmark.....	21:	158:	8:	110:	91
France.....	9,830:	1,000:	3,798:	903:	858
Germany, West.....3/	62:	1,162:	3,112:	3,900:	3,504
Italy.....	257:	15:	8:	10:	13
Netherlands.....	86,046:	10,450:	36,104:	30,820:	18,997
Sweden.....	133:	25:	233:	---	---
Switzerland.....	473:	3,339:	1,859:	1,369:	717
United Kingdom.....	13,278:	9,991:	12,168:	13,095:	8,501
Total.....	116,143:	46,355:	76,699:	68,008:	36,879
Africa:					
Morocco.....	---	3,736:	923:	---	---
Asia:					
India.....4/	1,165:	14,880:	49,675:	18,648:5/	27,589
Japan.....	770:	4,189:	32:	4:	1
Total.....	1,935:	19,069:	49,707:	18,652:	27,590
Oceania:					
Australia 6/.....	55:	120:	503:	289:	108
Grand total.....	119,316:	353,206:	278,803:	349,376:	273,425

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Average of less than 5 years.

3/ Total Germany.

4/ Includes Pakistan.

5/ January-November.

6/ Year ending June 30.

Compiled mainly from official sources.

WORLD EXPORTS OF PALM OIL AND
PALM KERNELS UP IN 1958

World exports of palm oil in 1958 were up 7 percent from 1957 while palm kernel exports rose 10 percent.

Africa exported nearly two-thirds of the palm oil entering world trade in 1958. Nigeria and the Belgian Congo continued as the world's major shippers. Shipments from the Federation of Malaya and Indonesia have increased annually in recent years. (Continued)

Africa in 1958 continued to supply over 90 percent of the world's exports of palm kernels. Shipments from Nigeria, the world's chief supplier, were up nearly 10 percent from 1957 but did not equal those of 1956.

The Belgian Congo is the source of virtually all palm kernel oil entering world trade. In 1958 shipments of palm kernel oil from the Belgian Congo reached a record high of 61,500 tons, compared with 60,100 tons in 1957 and 48,740 tons in 1956. (Exports in terms of palm kernel equivalent were as follows: 1958-- 136,667 tons; 1957-- 133,555 tons; 1956-- 108,311 tons.)

PALM KERNELS: Exports from principal producing countries, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-58

Continent and country	Average		1956	1957 <u>1/</u>	1958 <u>1/</u>
	1935-39	1950-54			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Africa:					
British:					
Nigeria.....	369,293	447,645	505,198	454,942	494,170
Sierra Leone.....	83,510	80,580	64,562	59,323	<u>2/</u> 61,000
Gambia.....	777	1,859	2,017	1,184	<u>2/</u> 2,000
French:					
West Africa.....	85,312	86,147	95,234	86,846	<u>3/</u> 108,520
Equatorial Africa.....	14,283	9,418	8,721	8,016	8,730
Cameroons.....	39,428	25,125	18,063	14,582	<u>2/</u> 14,000
Togo.....	13,776	10,659	12,737	8,080	<u>2/</u> 13,300
Portuguese:					
Angola.....	6,398	12,261	10,344	13,906	15,141
Guinea.....	13,909	<u>4/</u> 14,959	24,590	15,474	18,300
Sao Tome and Principe... <u>4/</u>	4,371	6,444	6,217	5,512	<u>2/</u> 4,300
Belgian Congo.....	94,150	92,893	38,785	33,540	41,550
Ghana.....	7,987	6,442	12,914	7,787	8,902
Liberia.....	10,089	18,337	11,002	11,719	12,271
Total Africa.....	743,283	812,769	810,384	720,911	802,184
Malaya, Federation of.....	8,132	13,142	15,478	18,192	24,605
Indonesia.....	44,134	39,786	44,129	44,460	39,200
Grand total.....	795,549	865,697	869,991	783,563	865,989

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Includes 21,420 tons from Republic of Guinea.

4/ Average of less than 5 years.

Compiled mainly from official sources.

PALM OIL: Exports from principal producing countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-58

Continent and country	Average		1956	1957 1/	1958 1/
	1935-39	1950-54			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Africa:					
British:					
Nigeria.....	153,980	201,420	207,465	186,146	190,968
Sierra Leone.....	1,943	1,623	15	12	---
French:					
West Africa.....	22,721	14,534	19,614	13,006	2/ 20,000
Equatorial Africa.....	6,314	3,086	3,459	4,156	3,161
Cameroons.....	11,858	2,866	679	61	2/ 400
Togo.....	1,864	614	2,094	958	2/ 1,000
Portuguese:					
Angola.....	3,254	12,386	9,689	10,062	9,966
Guinea.....	845	873	678	696	515
Sao Tome and Principe...	1,640	2,453	1,459	2/ 2,000	2/ 2,000
Belgian Congo.....	72,450	146,982	166,598	168,705	175,265
Ghana.....	549	376	---	---	---
Liberia.....	3/ 1,318	1,904	1	72	1,558
Total Africa.....	278,736	389,117	411,751	385,874	404,833
Malays, Federation of.....	47,360	54,111	65,614	67,504	89,124
Indonesia.....	212,644	138,226	137,959	142,135	145,500
Grand total.....	538,740	581,454	615,324	595,513	639,457

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Average of less than 5 years.

Compiled mainly from official sources.

RECORD WORLD COTTON CROP IN 1958-59
DUE TO HIGHER YIELDS

World cotton production in 1958-59 is now estimated at a record high of 44.7 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), compared with the previous record of 43.5 million bales in 1955-56.

The higher world production was obtained from 79.8 million acres, which is 2-3/4 million acres less than 2 years ago, indicating the trend toward higher yields per acre. The world average yield this season is well over one-half bale per acre.

Final ginnings in the United States showed a 1958 crop of 11.5 million bales, compared with the 1957 crop of 11.0 million and the 1950-54 average of 11.1 million. The 1958 harvested area was only 11.8 million acres, the smallest since 1876. The 1958 yield per acre of 466 pounds for the United States set a record, despite excessive rains at planting time and at intervals during the growing season in some areas. (Text continued on page 14, following table.)

SOUTH AMERICA:										
Argentina.....	770:	1,308:	1,340:	1,655:	1,500:	289:	557:	481:	783:	500
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,680:	4,300:	3,700:	4,000:	1,956:	1,655:	1,300:	1,350:	1,250
Colombia.....	98:	163:	165:	164:	214:	23:	69:	103:	105:	155
Ecuador.....	40:	38:	40:	45:	45:	13:	11:	12:	16:	--
Paraguay.....	111:	153:	120:	143:	150:	40:	59:	50:	55:	55
Peru.....	428:	488:	588:	593:	556:	379:	450:	485:	508:	510
Venezuela.....	50:	35:	52:	--	--	11:	13:	21:	30:	25
Total 4/.....	7,060:	6,870:	6,609:	6,355:	6,520:	2,711:	2,816:	2,454:	2,839:	2,510
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:										
Sudan.....	439:	614:	764:	728:	886:	248:	383:	617:	225:	610
Belgian Congo.....	874:	863:	850:	840:	840:	172:	222:	239:	205:	200
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	86:	81:	30:	24:	--	12:	13:	6:	8:	8
Kenya.....	--	73:	75:	85:	--	13:	11:	7:	10:	14
Tanganyika.....	--	209:	300:	400:	400:	50:	55:	111:	140:	142
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,574:	1,569:	1,617:	2,014:	281:	291:	310:	292:	330
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,832:	1,715:	1,888:	1,977:	1,893:	1,705:	1,492:	1,861:	2,048
Algeria.....	--	19:	19:	16:	--	--	8:	6:	3:	3
Morocco.....	1:	9:	15:	17:	17:	8/	5:	9:	10:	11
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	840:	910:	895:	1,000:	41:	135:	155:	185:	180
French West Africa.....	--	181:	--	--	--	28:	30:	52:	57:	--
Mozambique.....	--	690:	743:	750:	750:	9/ 33:	148:	158:	140:	--
Nigeria.....	--	463:	--	--	--	36:	114:	135:	200:	150
Angola.....	73:	124:	132:	133:	126:	13:	25:	31:	30:	34
Union of South Africa.....	--	66:	--	--	--	2:	23:	31:	28:	30
Australia.....	53:	8:	8:	10:	--	11:	3:	3:	3:	4
Total 4/.....	6,176:	7,687:	8,259:	8,660:	9,372:	2,840:	3,182:	3,373:	3,408:	4,011

World total 4/..... 81,147: 81,985: 82,540: 79,440: 79,790: 31,690: 38,180: 42,200: 41,715: 44,675
 Foreign Free World 4/... 41,140: 40,241: 45,912: 46,189: 47,631: 12,219: 13,794: 15,809: 16,818: 17,099
 Communist countries 4/... 12,219: 18,883: 21,013: 19,693: 20,310: 6,322: 10,293: 13,081: 13,933: 16,064

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946, and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

Foreign cotton production of 33.2 million bales in 1958-59 was a new record for the second successive year. Foreign acreage also was at a new high of 67.9 million acres this season. However, yield per acre continues to receive the greatest emphasis in the efforts to increase cotton production abroad. Communist countries accounted for a substantial portion of the increased production abroad this season.

The increase in foreign Free World production was largely in extra-long staple cotton--principally in Egypt and Sudan. Production of upland-type cotton declined, as crops in some countries were smaller than expected earlier and these declines more than offset increases in other countries.

Cotton harvesting is nearing completion in the Southern Hemisphere, and extensive flood damage has cut harvested area and production in Argentina. Reports on volume of ginnings in South Brazil indicate rains have reduced yields, but the crop is larger than last season because of increased acreage. Tanguis cotton, now being harvested in Peru, may total slightly less than last year's 400,000 bales. Record-large crops were harvested this spring in Central American countries because of an aggregate increase in acreage and favorable growing conditions. Production in Sudan, Uganda, and other African countries in the Southern Hemisphere harvest zone also promises to approach or attain new highs.

The 1958-59 production pattern changed considerably from last season in several important upland-type cotton producing countries in the Northern Hemisphere, where the bulk of the crop was harvested last fall. Notably larger crops were harvested in Mexico, Spain, Iran, Turkey, and Colombia. On the other hand, harvests were smaller in India, Syria, Nigeria, Iraq, and northern Brazil because of adverse weather conditions. Production of upland types in Egypt was smaller because less acreage was planted to that type of cotton.

Current reports indicate the 1959-60 acreage now being planted to cotton in many foreign countries in the Northern Hemisphere will be smaller than in 1958-59. Prior to planting time, growers were influenced by several factors, including a tightening of cotton production credit, lower prices, weaker demand for cotton in foreign import markets, and prospects for larger world supplies and lower prices next season.

In Mexico, for example, planting may be down 25 to 30 percent from last year, and the Egyptian Government is seeking a 13-percent reduction in acreage, mostly in plantings of extra-long staple varieties. Acreage declines also are reported in Central America, the Near East, Greece, and some other areas. Reduction in acreage, however, is not likely to result in a proportionate drop in production, since the more efficient farmers usually obtain necessary credit, the sharpest acreage declines are expected in more marginal areas, and more cotton may be irrigated, as in Greece. Meanwhile, other countries are likely to continue their plans to expand cotton production and probably will not reduce acreage.

WORLD COPRA, COCONUT OIL EXPORTS IN 1959 TO REMAIN LOW; 1958 DOWN SHARPLY

Coconut production in the Far East throughout calendar 1959 will continue to be adversely affected by the prolonged severe drought from early 1957 through most of 1958. Thus, 1959 copra and coconut oil exports are not expected to exceed the volume traded in 1958.

World exports of copra and coconut oil in 1958 are estimated at 1,125,000 long tons, oil or oil equivalent. This is about 17 percent under the 1,354,000 tons of 1957 and slightly above the average 1,119,000 tons of 1950-54.

Exports of copra from the Philippines decreased from 988,366 long tons in 1957 to 736,124 tons in 1958. Recorded exports from Indonesia dropped to 40 percent of the 1957 level. However, it is estimated that unrecorded shipments, primarily from East Indonesia, totaled 170,000 long tons which, with the estimated 115,000 tons recorded, raised total shipments for 1958 to about 78 percent of the volume for 1957. Ceylonese exports of copra continued to decline in 1958, amounting to only 27,700 tons. Net exports of Malaya-Singapore fell to less than two-thirds the level of 1957.

Coconut oil exports from all major producing areas declined for the third consecutive year, primarily as a result of sharply reduced sales to Europe, since the United States increased its coconut oil imports during the year by one-sixth over 1957.

The current copra shortage has altered the fats and oils trade pattern in the large consuming areas of the world. While the United States maintained its imports of copra and coconut oil in 1958, imports by other countries fell off considerably during the year. Western European imports dropped almost 30 percent from 1957. Reduction of inventories accumulated during 1955-1957 helped Western Europe maintain consumption, but it was necessary to substitute some other oils, primarily soybean oil. Such substitution reached major proportions during early 1959 as copra and coconut oil imports have continued to decline.

Judging by present indications, output and export availability of copra and coconut oil are not likely to exceed the low level of 1958. Exports from the Philippines early this year have been below the corresponding months of 1958. Indonesian exports, registered and unrecorded, have been only a fraction of shipments during early 1958. Since Malaya and Singapore depended on Indonesia for milling copra, there has been a decline in coconut oil exports from Malaya-Singapore paralleling that in Indonesian shipments.

The bulk of Philippines exports continues to move to the United States. The United States is maintaining its 1959 imports at previous levels while imports by other countries continue to decline (see tables following).

Table 1.--COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: World exports, by principal exporting continents and countries, averages 1935-39, 1950-54 and annual 1955-58

Continent and Country	Average		1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 1/
	1935-39	1950-54				
REGISTERED EXPORTS ^{2/}	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
Asia:	COPRA					
Philippines.....	299,838:	688,044:	801,168:	964,034:	988,366:	736,124
Indonesia.....	507,385:	351,107:	230,692:	256,322:	285,243: 3/	114,973
Malaya-Singapore ^{4/} :	73,440:	-22,228:	-75,076:	-82,549:	-71,718:	-55,905
Ceylon.....	59,927:	29,722:	68,353:	57,726:	34,767:	27,700
North Borneo ^{4/}	8,526:	12,760:	12,422:	16,270:	15,566:	12,565
Sarawak.....	3,220:	3,267:	1,575:	476:	---	---
Others ^{5/}	2,540:	2,302:	1,721:	1,098: 3/	1,100: 3/	1,000
Total Asia.....	954,876:	1,064,974:	1,040,855:	1,213,377:	1,253,324:	836,457
Oceania.....	216,064:	196,974:	219,992:	234,261: 3/	231,614: 3/	218,586
Africa.....	67,539:	75,369:	73,375:	79,134: 3/	73,323: 3/	93,464
World total.....	1,238,479:	1,337,317:	1,334,222:	1,526,772:	1,558,261:	1,148,507
UNREGISTERED ^{6/}	:	:	:	:	:	:
North Borneo from:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Philippines.....	---	7/ (10,338	10,942:	26,378:	32,623:	40,952
Indonesia.....	---	---	11,863:	16,515:	2,190:	13,664
Singapore & Penang from	:	:	:	:	:	:
Indonesia.....	---	21,706:	19,797:	30,517:	5,996:	26,384
Other ^{8/}	---	---	---	40,000:	72,000: 7/	143,900
Total.....	---	32,044:	42,602:	113,410:	112,809: 7/	224,900
World total, regis- tered and unregistered:	1,238,479:	1,369,361:	1,376,824:	1,640,182:	1,671,070:	1,373,407
Asia:	COCONUT OIL					
Philippines.....	161,679:	70,891:	70,257:	102,905:	92,996:	89,648
Indonesia.....	10,972:	367:	1,228:	2,219:	1,995: 3/	600
Malaya-Singapore ^{4/} :	47,109:	65,717:	91,175:	103,132:	100,030:	67,484
Ceylon.....	59,013:	90,939:	97,226:	84,920:	54,073:	44,336
Sarawak.....	---	352:	668:	1,355:	1,369: 3/	1,220
Others ^{5/}	---	1,680:	20:	37:	334: 3/	1,000
Total Asia.....	278,773:	229,946:	260,574:	294,568:	250,797:	204,288
Oceania.....	---	16,797:	28,179:	34,006:	37,053: 3/	41,652
Africa.....	911:	9,293:	12,866:	12,266: 3/	13,676: 3/	13,697
World total.....	279,684:	256,036:	301,619:	340,840:	301,526:	259,637

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Officially-recorded shipments. 3/ Partially estimated.
4/ Net exports. 5/ Thailand and Portuguese Timor. 6/ Excess of imports
from the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports to destinations
listed. 7/ Incomplete data. 8/ Unrecorded primarily to West Europe and
India.

Table 2.--COPRA AND COCONUT OIL (Copra and oil equivalent):
World exports, by principal exporting continents and countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Continent and country	Average		1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 1/
	1935-39	1950-54				
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
	Copra and coconut oil (copra equivalent)- - - - -					
Asia:						
Philippines 2/.....	556,471:	800,569:	923,629:	1,153,751:	1,168,601:	933,274
Indonesia 2/.....	524,801:	383,733:	264,301:	346,876:	368,595:	5/285,973
Malaya-Singapore 3/:	148,216:	82,084:	69,646:	81,152:	87,060:	51,212
Ceylon.....	153,598:	174,070:	222,679:	192,519:	120,597:	98,075
North Borneo 3/.....	8,525:	12,760:	12,422:	16,270:	15,566:	12,565
Sarawak.....	3,221:	3,826:	2,635:	2,626:	2,173:5/	1,937
Others 4/.....	2,540:	4,968:	1,753:	1,156:5/	1,630:5/	2,587
Total Asia.....	1,397,372:	1,462,010:	1,497,065:	1,794,350:	1,764,222:	1,385,623
Oceania.....	216,063:	223,636:	264,720:	288,238:5/	290,428:5/	284,700
Africa.....	68,986:	90,119:	93,797:	98,603:5/	95,031:5/	115,206
World total 2/:	1,682,421:	1,775,765:	1,855,582:	2,181,191:	2,149,681:	1,785,527
	- - - - - Copra and coconut oil (oil equivalent) - - - - -					
Asia:						
Philippines 2/.....	350,577:	504,359:	581,886:	726,864:	736,219:	587,963
Indonesia 2/.....	330,625:	241,752:	166,510:	218,532:	232,215:5/	180,163
Malaya-Singapore 3/:	93,376:	51,713:	43,877:	51,126:	54,848:	32,264
Ceylon.....	96,767:	109,664:	140,288:	121,287:	75,976:	61,787
North Borneo 3/.....	5,371:	8,039:	7,826:	10,250:	9,807:	7,916
Sarawak.....	2,029:	2,410:	1,660:	1,655:	1,369:5/	1,220
Others 4/.....	1,600:	3,130:	1,104:	728:5/	1,027:5/	1,630
Total Asia.....	880,345:	921,067:	943,151:	1,130,442:	882,708:	872,943
Oceania.....	136,120:	140,891:	166,774:	181,590:5/	182,970:5/	179,361
Africa.....	43,461:	56,775:	59,092:	62,120:5/	59,869:5/	72,579
World total 2/:	1,059,926:	1,118,733:	1,169,017:	1,374,152:	1,354,300:	1,124,883

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including estimates of unregistered shipments. 3/ Net exports.
4/ Thailand and Portuguese Timor. 5/ Partially estimated.

1958 RAISIN PACK BELOW AVERAGE

The 1958 world raisin pack, estimated at 468,300 short tons, was 6 per cent below average. As this pack followed a below-average 1957 production, and carryin stocks were low, a tight supply situation and unusually high prices resulted.

Australia was the only major producer with an above-average crop in both volume and quality. The California pack was damaged by rain and the Greek pack by drought. The Turkish and Iranian packs were each larger than average, but some damage from rain occurred in both countries at drying time.

RAISINS: Estimated commercial production in
specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1955-58

Country	Average 1951-55	1955	1956	1957	Preliminary 1958
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia					
Lexias.....	10,300	10,000	5,500	6,200	9,400
Sultanas.....	62,300	66,700	45,500	70,200	77,200
Cyprus.....	6,500	7,800	7,700	7,500	1/
Greece.....	44,400	52,000	51,000	69,000	48,000
Iran.....	55,900	66,000	68,000	70,000	71,000
Spain.....	12,500	13,000	16,500	14,500	15,500
Turkey.....	66,000	44,000	110,000	58,000	72,000
Union of So. Africa.	9,500	8,900	5,800	5,600	7,700
Foreign total.....	267,400	268,400	309,900	301,200	307,300
United States.....	231,400	225,000	200,000	163,000	2/ 161,000
Grand total.....	498,800	493,400	509,900	464,200	468,300

1/ Not available; 1951-55 average used in totals.

2/ Unofficial estimate since rain-damaged raisins are still being re-conditioned.

Prices have been exceptionally high. However, there has been some slippage this spring from the peaks attained earlier in the season. F.o.b. Turkish minimum export prices in February were 17.6 and 17.9 cents per pound, respectively, for No. 9 and No. 10 Grade sultanas. After abolition of minimum prices in early March, they weakened and have gradually moved down to approximately 16 and 16.5 cents, respectively. Greek sultana prices have also declined from the peak levels attained during the winter. No. 4 unbleached natural sultanas were recently quoted at 15.8 cents f.o.b. Greece, about 1.5 cents below the top. California natural Thompson seedless raisins, which were priced at 26.5 cents per pound, f.o.b. packinghouse during the winter, were listed at 24 cents in early May.

Australia:--The 1959 sultana pack is unofficially estimated at 78,000 tons, approximately the same as in 1958. An increase of about 10 percent in tonnage is expected from the Sunraysia district, principal producing area, but this increase will probably be offset by lower production in other areas.

New-crop sultana prices announced April 17 were almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound above the 1958 opening prices but were slightly lower than late-season 1958 prices. Opening prices, ex-wharf, London for 1959 sultanas were:

4-crown	17-7/8 to 18-1/2 cents per pound
5-crown	18-1/2 to 19-3/8 " " "
6-crown	19-3/8 upwards " " "

Seeded and unseeded raisins are tentatively calculated as 8,500 tons, compared with 9,400 tons in 1958. The reduction is attributed to the unusually hot January, and to heavier competition for fresh grapes by wineries. Prices for 1959-pack seeded and unseeded raisins are roughly 10 percent more than for the previous season's pack.

Greece:--The 1958 Greek raisin pack declined from the record 70,000-ton level of 1957 to 48,000 tons, but was still 9 percent greater than the 44,000-ton average production for 1951-55. Because of the smaller pack, Greek sultana exports from the period ending March 31, 1959, at 35,794 tons, were down nearly 40 percent from the 57,823-ton level for the corresponding 7 months of the previous season. On March 31, from 9,000 to 10,000 tons of 1958-crop sultanas had yet to be sold. West Germany is the principal Greek raisin export market.

Iran:--Iran's 1958 raisin pack and 1958-59 exports may well be the largest on record. Iranian raisin production has mounted steadily, with the provisional estimate of 71,000 tons for 1958 about 1,000 tons more than for 1957 and well above the 55,900-ton average for 1951-55. Germany is the principal customer for Iranian raisins, importing about half of the 1957 pack. Iran's raisin exports have more than doubled in the past decade.

Spain:--Production of raisins in Spain during 1958 is estimated as 15,500 tons, about 1,000 tons more than during 1957 and 3,000 tons above the 5-year average (1951-55). Exports of Spanish raisins amounted to 8,800 tons in 1958, or 24 percent more than the 7,100 tons sold abroad in 1957. Chile was the largest importer of Spanish raisins, accounting for 30 percent of the 1958 exports. It is believed, however, that Chile will reexport a substantial part of its imports.

Turkey:--The 1958 Turkish raisin pack is estimated at 72,000 tons--24 percent more than the 58,000 tons produced in 1957. Until recent years, Turkey ranked next to the United States in world raisin production but has been displaced by Australia. 1957-58 Turkish raisin exports amounted to 51,000 tons, and exports for the 1958-59 season are expected to be from 15 to 20 percent larger. West Germany, The United Kingdom, and the U.S.S.R. are the leading importers of Turkish raisins.

U. S. exports, which ranged between 36,000 and 79,000 tons in the 4 seasons 1953-54 through 1956-57, fell to 28,000 tons in 1957-58. They will be still smaller for 1958-59. Between September 1, 1958, and April 1, 1959, U. S. raisin exports amounted to only 19,132 short tons. In the comparable periods of 1957-58 and 1956-57 they amounted to 23,392 tons and 36,277 tons, respectively.

Dried Currants

World production of currants during 1958, amounting to 105,200 tons, was slightly less than the 107,800-ton pack of 1957 but still 6 percent above average. While the important Greek pack was smaller than its 1957 predecessor, it was, nevertheless, above average in size.

CURRENTS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1955-58

Country	: Average : 1951-55	: 1955	: 1956	: 1957	: Preliminary : 1958
	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons
Australia.....	: 15,300	: 12,700	: 14,900	: 11,800	: 13,000
Greece.....	: 82,600	: 72,000	: 101,000	: 95,000	: 91,000
Union of So. Africa.	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,100	: 1,000	: 1,200
Total.....	: 98,900	: 85,700	: 117,000	: 107,800	: 105,200

Australian 1958 production of dried currants has been estimated as 13,000 tons, or 1,200 tons more than for 1957. Both years' packs, however, were below the 15,300-ton average for 1951-55. The 1959 season opening prices, ex-warehouse United Kingdom, were:

2-crown	14-5/8 - 15-1/8	cents per lb.	4-crown	15-5/8 - 16	cents per lb.
3-crown	15-1/8 - 15-1/2	" " "	5-crown	16-3/8 & up	" "

Greece had another large dried currant pack in 1958 (91,000 tons), which though smaller than the 95,000 tons produced in 1957, was greater than the 1951-55 average by 82,600 tons. Greece annually accounts for 90 percent of world commercial currant production. Between September 1 and April 10, exports of Greek currants, at 54,471 tons, were down 9 percent from the previous season's 59,576-ton exports during the same period. Remaining stocks, estimated as about 18,000 tons, however, were expected to be sold by season's end. In early December of 1958, Greek dried currant prices were about 1½ cents per pound higher than those of a year earlier, but have since slipped as much as a half cent per pound. The United Kingdom normally takes two-thirds of all Greek currants exports.

RAISINS & DRIED CURRANTS: U. S. exports to specified
countries, averages 1951-55, annual 1955-58

Year beginning September 1

Country of destination	Average : 1951-55 :	1955	1956	1957	1958 <u>1/</u>
	Short : tons :	Short : tons :	Short : tons :	Short : tons :	Short : tons :
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2,467	1,485	1,567	1,057	537
Denmark.....	1,549	7,413	3,935	2,874	1,683
Finland.....	1,781	2,256	109	--	--
Germany, West.....	4,357	7,885	2,581	1,094	594
Ireland.....	4,240	4,937	1,378	1,375	1,623
Netherlands.....	5,213	7,040	2,255	1,263	969
Norway.....	3,036	3,716	2,675	769	627
Sweden.....	3,378	4,472	4,229	3,621	2,742
Switzerland.....	1,862	972	1,422	819	590
United Kingdom.....	25,356	18,642	10,760	55	2,412
Other.....	226	99	58	--	17
Total.....	53,465	58,917	30,969	12,927	11,794
Latin American Republics:					
Brazil.....	365	46	97	19	16
Colombia.....	294	251	73	35	70
Cuba.....	454	403	441	321	400
Mexico.....	1,033	1,088	1,486	1,220	982
Peru.....	296	289	379	374	284
Venezuela.....	406	375	403	550	447
Other.....	541	324	546	395	300
Total.....	3,389	2,776	3,425	2,914	2,499
Other:					
Malaya and Singapore.....	880	813	647	434	204
British West Indies.....	107	135	190	156	114
Canada.....	10,209	8,874	11,071	9,009	3,730
Hongkong.....	945	665	1,074	218	113
Indochina.....	120	567	20	--	<u>2/</u> 8
Japan.....	2,160	1,491	508	473	22
New Zealand.....	360	360	528	369	135
Philippines, Republic of.	525	356	578	249	119
Other.....	1,965	4,440	1,547	1,039	394
Total.....	17,271	17,701	16,163	11,947	4,839
Grand total.....	74,125	79,394	50,557	27,788	19,132

1/ Seven months, Sept. - March.2/ Vietnam only.

TEA PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO INCREASE

World production of tea in 1959 is forecast at 1,671 million pounds (excluding Communist China and the U.S.S.R.). This would be about 1 percent greater than 1958 production of 1,654 million pounds and 24 percent above the 1950-54 average.

Relatively small increases are expected in India and Ceylon, while production in other countries of this area will probably remain close to current levels.

African production in 1959 is expected to register another increase, as new plantings are beginning to bear and output from existing acreage is increasing.

Latin America will probably produce about 10 million pounds of tea in 1959. Most of the tea in this area is grown in Argentina, where the industry is young and the potential is promising.

1958 PRODUCTION

The uptrend in world output of tea continued during 1958, with production now estimated at 1,654 million pounds. This is 4.5 percent above 1957 production of 1,583 million pounds. India and Ceylon accounted for 68 percent of 1958 output.

Asia

India is the world's largest tea producer. Its 1958 crop reached a record 708.8 million pounds, 4 percent greater than the previous year. The crop probably would have been even larger if there had not been extremely dry weather during March, April, and June, and a shortage of foreign exchange that curtailed imports of ammonium sulphate.

Ceylon's output of 413.2 million pounds also set a record. Frequent strikes, riots, and shipping stoppages had little affect on production. A program to rehabilitate and replant tea was inaugurated last year, as well as a subsidy rebate plan designed to aid small producers of low-grade tea.

Indonesia's production has been somewhat static since the nationalization of Dutch holdings, and there has been a slight decline in quality.

Japan's output in 1958, although up slightly from 1957, was reduced by frequent, unseasonable frosts from late March through mid-April, followed by extremely dry conditions in late June and early July.

Africa

Tea production in Africa continued to increase in 1958; it is estimated at 88.7 million pounds. With sizable areas already licensed for planting in East Africa, increasing yields from existing plants, and Africans' greater interest in tea-growing, further increases are expected. The three largest producers in Africa--Kenya, Nyasaland and Mozambique--all registered 1958 production increases

South America

Tea is of minor importance in this area, but in Argentina it is a new industry and output could increase substantially if modern processing and grading machinery becomes available. Peru is expected to be growing more tea because of recent hikes in the duty on imported tea. Brazilian production is not likely to increase much beyond present levels as long as supplies in the Far East are adequate.

TEA: Estimated world consumption ^{1/} forecast 1959, with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1935-1939	1950-1954	1956	1957	Preliminary 1958	Forecast 1959
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Asia:						
India	427,565	623,552	667,000	678,838	708,802	715,000
Ceylon	231,525	331,821	375,578	397,775	413,200	420,000
Japan	114,220	112,405	155,970	159,573	164,438	165,000
Indonesia 2/.....	170,182	130,340	138,407	156,132	153,740	153,200
Pakistan	3/	53,431	54,621	48,000	54,100	52,000
Formosa	25,200	24,972	28,660	34,592	35,657	36,000
Turkey	--	968	3,263	5,291	6,200	6,600
Malaya	1,022	3,985	5,023	5,247	4,878	5,300
Iran	1,429	11,906	14,109	14,550	15,000	15,000
Total Asia	971,143	1,293,380	1,442,631	1,499,998	1,556,015	1,568,100
Africa:						
Kenya	9,488	15,094	21,300	22,014	25,179	26,500
Uganda	413	4,672	6,790	8,046	8,267	8,600
Tanganyika	359	2,508	5,376	6,171	7,688	8,000
Southern Rhodesia ...	153	899	1,400	1,353	1,400	1,500
Nyasaland	9,238	15,036	20,654	18,088	23,293	24,000
Mozambique	925	7,595	14,535	12,939	15,430	16,000
Belgian Congo	--	1,023	3,287	4,541	5,500	6,000
Mauritius	110	908	1,538	1,894	2,200	2,400
Total Africa	20,686	47,735	74,880	75,046	88,957	93,000
South America:						
Argentina	--	690	3,748	4,600	5,400	6,000
Brazil	--	1,596	1,612	1,625	1,600	1,600
Peru	--	1,231	1,874	2,094	2,315	2,700
Total South America ...	--	3,517	7,234	8,319	9,315	10,300
World total	991,829	1,344,632	1,524,745	1,583,363	1,654,287	1,671,400

1/ Includes tea produced for domestic consumption.

2/ Beginning 1951, includes total production of small holders not previously reported.

3/ Included with India prior to 1947, 4 year average 1947-50.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign governments. Other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, International Tea Committee, and other information.

VOLUME OF WORLD LARD TRADE DECLINES IN 1958

World exports of lard in 1958 were 558 million pounds--a decline of 12 percent from 1957. Most of the decline was in U. S. exports, although the United States continued to be the world's largest lard exporter, accounting for 69 percent of 1958 trade in this commodity.

U. S. lard exports during 1958 totaled 387 million pounds, compared with 501 million in 1957 and 611 million in 1956. European markets showed the largest volume decline. Principal reasons for the 1958 decline were higher U. S. prices, increased competition in foreign markets from competitive fats and oils, and cessation of sales under Title I of Public Law 480.

U. S. lard exports to North American markets totaled 207 million pounds in 1958, compared with 242 million in 1957. Cuba, the largest market for U. S. lard, cut its imports from the United States by 11 percent owing to disruption of Cuban distribution facilities during the latter part of the year. Since this situation was resolved early in 1959, U. S. lard exports to Cuba have increased.

With increased output, Canada was better able to meet its own needs for lard and consequently imported less from the United States.

U. S. shipments to South American markets dropped again in 1958, falling to 2 million pounds. Production in the area as a whole increased moderately and, as in the case with Canada, some countries were thus able to meet their own needs.

U. S. exports to Europe, at 175 million pounds, were down 14 percent from 1957. Increased European production and the consequently larger supplies of lard at lower prices gave U. S. lard keen competition in the important U. K. and West German markets. U. S. exports to the United Kingdom were down only slightly, but the U. S. share in this market dropped from 64 percent in 1957 to 56 percent in 1958.

West Germany decreased its total lard imports in 1958 as its own output increased; U. S. exports were down sharply. The discontinuance of sales under Public Law 480 caused a sharp drop in U. S. exports to Yugoslavia. And declining demand cut U. S. exports to Austria. Increased production of lard in Eastern Europe was evident, as exports to Western European markets from some of these countries increased.

Export trade in 1958 by foreign lard-producing countries was highlighted by increased exports from France, Denmark, and the Netherlands--the most important export countries outside the United States.

France's lard exports were up 9 percent in 1958, as its trade with the United Kingdom rose. Exports were encouraged by the French "export aid system" and subsidies. Poland also apparently continued to increase its lard exports last year. Belgian exports declined. Argentina's dropped sharply--from 32 million pounds in 1957 to 9 million in 1958--due to smaller output. Most of Argentina's shipments went to Peru and Chile.

The outlook for U. S. lard exports in 1959 is good. With higher output, and prices that are much more competitive than last year, shipments are expected to increase substantially--especially to Western Europe, which apparently has a shortage of fats and oils. During the first 3 months of 1959, total U. S. lard exports were up 33 percent.

Over a longer period, lard will face stiff competition from substitutive vegetable fats and oils, and some U. S. hog producers have been shifting to meat-type animals. However, research may uncover new uses for lard in food products that bring the highest returns; the U. S. shortening industry is now using more lard. In any case, exports will continue to be of great importance in marketing surplus U. S. lard.

LARD: Imports into specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957 and 1958

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957 1/	1958 1/
	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>
North America:			
Canada.....	6	28	6
Mexico.....	24	2/ 12	2/ 15
Costa Rica.....	11	10	2/ 2
Guatemala.....	10	11	2/ 3
Cuba.....	167	179	180
Dominican Republic.....	1	2/ 3/	2/ 3/
Haiti.....	7	2/ 7	2/ 7
Panama, Republic of.....	7	2/ 5	2/ 7
South America:			
Bolivia.....	8	2/ 5	2/ 1
Brazil.....	14	2/ 6	2/ 4/
Colombia.....	6	2/ 1	2/ 3/
Ecuador.....	8	2/ 3/	---
Peru.....	19	25	35
Venezuela.....	5	2/ 1	2/ 3/
Europe:			
Austria.....	42	23	11
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	18	25	20
France.....	1	--	3/
Germany, West.....	92	65	53
Italy.....	3	4	2/ 3
Netherlands.....	7	3/	1
Switzerland.....	4	2/ 3/	2/ 3/
United Kingdom.....	134	244	256
Yugoslavia.....	79	57	58
Asia:			
Japan.....	3	14	15
Malaya, Federation of.....	3	2	2

1/ Preliminary. 2/ U. S. exports. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Not available.

LARD: Exports from specified countries average 1951-55,
annual 1957 and 1958

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957 1/	1958 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:			
Canada.....	4	2/	2/
United States.....	555	501	387
South America:			
Argentina.....	14	32	9
Brazil.....	3/	3/	
Europe:			
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	26	39	25
Denmark.....	29	33	34
France.....	13	58	66
Italy.....	4	3/	3/
Netherlands.....	4/ 15	4/ 19	4/ 30
Sweden.....	2	6	7
Yugoslavia.....	3	3	3
Total for above countries.....	665	691	558

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Not available.

4/ Excludes reexports.

LARD OUTPUT UP SLIGHTLY IN 1958

Production of lard and unrendered hog fat (in terms of lard) in major producing countries increased slightly during 1958. At 8.1 billion pounds, 1958 output was 2 percent above 1957 and 14 percent above the 1951-55 average.

The major part of the increase in 1958 was in output by the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. Production in Canada, West Germany, Italy, and Brazil also increased; U.S. output decreased slightly.

Production in 1959 is expected to increase moderately, mainly in the United States and Canada. Output in Western Europe is expected to decline slightly.

Unconfirmed reports of increases in Communist China's hog numbers would indicate that lard production there has increased substantially in recent years. While considered the largest lard-producing country, China's output is apparently all consumed within its borders. Production data for Communist China are not included in this summary.

LARD (and unrendered pork fat in terms of lard): Estimated
production of specified countries, average
1951-55, annual 1957 and 1958

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957 <u>1/</u>	1958 <u>1/</u>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:			
Canada.....	151	144	183
Mexico.....	88	123	123
United States <u>2/</u> ..	2,618	2,560	2,458
South America:			
Argentina.....	39	68	62
Brazil.....	389	431	464
Chile.....	16	21	22
Colombia.....	33	30	30
Europe:			
Austria.....	105	111	113
Belgium-Luxembourg:	44	53	49
Denmark <u>2/</u>	46	53	54
France.....	267	341	338
Germany, West.....	462	601	620
Italy.....	281	339	345
Netherlands.....	134	157	153
Portugal.....	86	86	89
Spain.....	150	165	182
Sweden.....	22	21	23
United Kingdom <u>2/</u> ..	13	23	23
East Europe:	986	1,249	1,286
U. S. S. R.:	1,217	1,376	1,512
Total of above countries <u>3/</u>	7,147	7,952	8,129

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Lard only. 3/ Excludes estimates of production for Communist China and minor producing countries formerly included in this summary.

WORLD TALLOW AND GREASE TRADE DOWN 12 PERCENT IN 1958

In 1958, world tallow exports totaled 1.62 billion pounds, down 3 percent from 1957 exports of 1.87 billion pounds.

U. S. exports declined 20 percent and accounted for 70 percent of world trade, compared with 75 percent in 1957. Australia, another important exporter, decreased its exports slightly but continued its efforts to gain a larger share of the Japanese market now held by the United States. Australia now has a trade agreement with Japan whereby it is a permitted source of supply for beef tallow on the "Automatic Approval List."

Canadian tallow exports were lower in 1958 but Canada is competing strongly against the United States for tallow trade with the Union of South Africa.

A sharp decline in Argentina's tallow exports paralleled the drop in cattle slaughter there.

France increased its exports, with most of the shipments going to European markets. West Germany's larger exports went mainly to Egypt and the Netherlands.

U. S. exports in 1958 slipped to 1,119 million pounds from 1,391 million pounds in 1957. The principal reasons for the decline were higher U. S. prices and cessation of Public Law 480 sales. Italy, Japan, and the Netherlands continued to be the principal buyers of U. S. tallow. These countries together accounted for over 50 percent of U. S. tallow trade in 1958.

Other important markets for U. S. tallow were Egypt, the Union of South Africa, Poland, and West Germany. U.S. trade with the Union of South Africa continued to decline because of stiffer competition.

Exports to Europe, the major U. S. tallow market, dropped 32 percent as the use of tallow and greases in soap-making declined. Although shipments to Italy--the largest single market--increased 9 percent, exports to the Netherlands, Poland, and West Germany dropped.

Outlook. Tallow exports are expected to increase moderately in 1959 as U. S. output increases. There is a strong possibility of increased shipments to Western Europe in particular, as supplies there appear to be lower than usual.

The longer-range outlook is for a further increase in U.S. cattle and hog slaughter, at least through early 1960. While use of tallows and greases in domestic animal feed and for industrial purposes has increased in the United States, these uses have not counterbalanced the decline in demand caused by popularity of synthetic detergents. The United States will continue to have a large exportable surplus of tallows and greases.

TALLOW AND GREASES 1/: Imports into specified countries,
average 1951-55 and annual 1957-58

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957 <u>2/</u>	1958 <u>2/</u>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:			
Canada.....	24	20	20
Mexico.....	49	41	46
United States.....	3	4	2
Guatemala.....	6	8	<u>3/</u> 9
Cuba.....	32	31	37
Dominican Republic.....	4	4	<u>3/</u> 4
South America:			
Chile.....	8	11	11
Colombia.....	14	<u>3/</u> 18	<u>3/</u> 18
Ecuador.....	6	<u>3/</u> 10	<u>3/</u> 9
Peru.....	11	13	<u>3/</u> 7
Venezuela.....	3	<u>3/</u> 7	<u>3/</u> 7
Europe:			
Austria	13	7	3
Belgium-Luxembourg	35	41	34
Denmark	4	1	1
Finland.....	6	4	<u>3/</u> <u>4/</u>
France.....	19	9	--
Germany, West.....	124	145	92
Ireland	13	5	3
Italy.....	158	251	<u>3/</u> 261
Netherlands.....	110	212	192
Norway	4	3	<u>3/</u> 1
Spain	11	53	<u>3/</u> 1
Sweden.....	5	17	5
Switzerland	22	22	20
United Kingdom	105	148	112
Yugoslavia	25	<u>3/</u> 27	<u>3/</u> 32
Other:			
Ceylon	2	5	<u>5/</u>
China, Taiwan	<u>3/</u> 15	<u>3/</u> 22	<u>3/</u> 19
Egypt	39	89	92
India	14	10	7
Japan	180	274	254
Malaya, Federation of.....	6	15	9
Philippines, Rep. of	<u>3/</u> 11	<u>3/</u> 14	<u>3/</u> 13
Turkey	<u>4/</u>	<u>3/</u> 44	<u>3/</u> <u>4/</u>
Rhodesia and Nyasaland...	--	<u>3/</u> 2	<u>3/</u> 41
Union of South Africa.....	61	74	89

1/ Includes edible and inedible tallow and greases. 2/ Preliminary.3/ U.S. exports. 4/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 5/ Not available.

TALLOW AND GREASES 1/: Exports from specified countries,
average 1951-55 and annual 1957 and 1958

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957 2/	1958 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
North America:			
Canada.....	23	61	55
United States.....	1,024	1,405	1,133
South America:			
Argentina.....	7	44	12
Brazil.....	3/	3/	3/
Uruguay.....	4/ 4	1	3/
Europe:			
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	31	38	38
Denmark.....	11	21	23
France.....	7	16	34
Germany, West.....	7	19	46
Netherlands.....	11	8	12
Sweden.....	3	16	24
Switzerland.....	3	3/	3/
Oceania:			
Australia.....	67	126	113
New Zealand.....	94	114	126
Total for above countries.....	1,292	1,869	1,616

1/ Edible and inedible. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Not available. 4/ Less than a 5-year average.

TALLOW AND GREASE PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY IN 1958

Production of tallow and grease in major producing countries in 1958 was 6.1 billion pounds, a slight decline from the 6.29 billion pounds produced in 1957. Smaller U.S. output accounted for most of the decrease. Declines in both hog and cattle slaughter caused U.S. tallow and grease production to drop to 3.08 billion pounds, compared with 3.4 billion pounds in 1957.

European production continues to increase and output is considerably higher than prewar. The United Kingdom, largest producer in this area, increased production in 1958, and heavier slaughter carcasses in France increased output there. Output in the U.S.S.R. apparently continued to rise.

Tallow production in Argentina declined sharply as cattle slaughter fell. Production in Brazil rose, while Colombia and Uruguay had little change in output. Australia, third largest producer, increased output 11 percent as cattle slaughter rose. Production in New Zealand was up 5 percent. Little information is available on tallow output in Asia. In many Asian countries, tallow production is very small in relation to cattle numbers.

World production of tallow and grease in 1959 is expected to increase slightly. U.S. output will be up as hog slaughter will rise. Production will decrease in Argentina but increase in Australia.

TALLOW AND GREASES 1/: Estimated production of specified countries, average 1951-55, and annual 1957-58

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957 <u>2/</u>	1958 <u>2/</u>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:			
Canada.....	126	190	196
Mexico.....	64	58	64
United States.....	2,897	3,398	3,077
South America:			
Argentina.....	374	408	316
Brazil.....	98	121	128
Chile.....	28	32	34
Colombia.....	71	88	88
Uruguay.....	88	45	46
Europe:			
Belgium-Luxembourg:	31	35	40
Denmark.....	43	55	54
France.....	190	221	265
Germany, West.....	83	100	102
Italy.....	51	66	69
Netherlands.....	50	60	62
Sweden.....	18	20	24
United Kingdom.....	163	256	314
U. S. S. R.:	340	419	443
Africa:			
Egypt.....	45	44	43
Un. of So. Africa:	27	52	60
Asia:			
Iran.....	39	50	51
Turkey.....	47	50	50
Japan.....	11	11	12
Pakistan.....	56	55	55
Oceania:			
Australia.....	243	332	369
New Zealand.....	103	129	135
Total of above countries <u>3/</u>	5,286	6,295	6,097

1/ Includes edible and inedible tallow and greases. 2/ Preliminary.
3/ Excludes estimates for Eastern Europe and a few minor producing countries formerly included in this summary.

UPTREND IN WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS CONTINUES

World sheep increased by nearly 15 million head in 1958 to set a new record. The total in early 1959 was about 967 million (see table, page 34).

The Soviet Union again accounted for most of this increase, as the total there jumped 8 percent, from 120 million to almost 130 million. Even with this substantial gain and continuing emphasis on livestock production, U.S.S.R. sheep are still not as numerous as Australia's.

Of significance in North America was the 4-percent increase in continental United States, mostly due to the end of the drought in the Southwest and the restocking of ranges. No further sharp increase in U. S. sheep is expected. Canadian and Mexican sheep numbers showed little change.

Other important sheep-raising countries showing sizable gains were Brazil, 10 percent; the United Kingdom, 9 percent; and Turkey, 5 percent. Ireland, with only a little over 3 million sheep, increased 7 percent in 1958 to 48 percent above the 1951-55 average. Yugoslav sheep increased 5 percent to a little more than 11 million head.

Sheep in Communist China apparently continued to increase. The third largest sheep-raising country, China has greatly expanded its wool-processing industry. Sheep production has been encouraged because of the need for both wool and meat and the fact that sheep can subsist on little grain or other harvested feed.

Total numbers for several continental areas increased. North America had a 4-percent gain, due almost entirely to the U. S. increase. Europe had a 3-percent increase--3 percent in Western Europe and 1 percent in Eastern Europe. Although numbers in Southwest Asia gained 26 percent, total sheep in Asia increased only 1 percent. There was no change in Oceania and Africa, and South American numbers showed a 1-percent decline.

In the principal wool-exporting countries (Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa) numbers changed very little. Recent floods in Argentina and Uruguay are believed to have caused considerable losses.

Australian sheep numbers have changed little since 1957, when they reached a record of nearly 150 million head. The leveling-off of numbers has been due mostly to drought, although a decline in wool prices has been a factor. On the whole, Australian pastures and ranges are now in very good condition, and this will encourage sheepmen.

New Zealand sheep reached peak numbers in 1958, and further increases are expected as pastures are improved and new lands developed. Returns to sheepmen continue to compare favorably with profits from beef cattle or dairying.

MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN
PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1958

Despite a reduction in the number of milk cows, milk production in 18 of the world's principal producing countries in 1958 showed a slight increase over 1957. Milk cow numbers were down about 1 percent but milk production increased in about the same proportion.

In general, production was up in all areas except North America, where it remained at the 1957 level. The slight decline in U. S. production was offset by a 4-percent increase in Canada.

Output in Western Europe was up in most countries, but a moderate decline in output in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden held the increase in that region to about 1 percent.

With favorable weather and grazing conditions, combined output in Australia and New Zealand was up about 3 percent.

About the same quantity of milk was used for fluid consumption in 1958 as in 1957, with most of the increased supply going into the manufacture of butter and dried milk. Milk used in the manufacture of cheese was about the same as in 1957. Utilization for canned milk was down 3 percent (see table, page 36).

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The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplementary issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on World Crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of agricultural attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956-59

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958 2/	1959 2/
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
NORTH AMERICA:						
Canada (excluding Newfoundland).....	Dec. 1 1/	1,087	1,186	1,079	1,112	1,141
Mexico.....	Spring	5,040	5,300	5,350	5,360	5,380
United States (Continental).....		31,491	31,273	30,840	31,337	32,644
Total Canada, Mexico, United States, and possessions.....		37,760	37,900	37,420	37,960	39,320
Guatemala.....	May	808	756	798	840	—
Total Central America.....		830	780	820	860	860
Cuba.....	Dec. 1/	190	210	210	210	210
Total Caribbean.....		410	460	460	460	460
Total North America		39,000	39,140	38,700	39,280	40,640
SOUTH AMERICA:						
Argentina.....		50,561	45,166	45,738	48,711	—
Bolivia.....	Jan.	3/6,464	—	—	—	—
Brazil.....	Dec. 31 1/	16,133	18,484	18,867	20,164	22,000
Chile.....		5,797	5,874	—	—	—
Colombia.....	Oct. 1/	1,293	1,128	1,126	1,243	1,243
Ecuador.....		1,394	1,242	1,502	—	—
Falkland Islands.....		597	598	—	—	—
Paraguay.....		220	193	—	—	—
Peru.....	Dec. 1/	16,587	16,505	15,204	14,396	—
Uruguay.....	May	24,533	23,303	24,500	26,000	—
Total South America		123,740	118,440	119,340	124,320	122,550
EUROPE:						
Austria.....	Dec. 3 1/	318	255	227	207	194
Belgium.....	Jan. 1	114	103	104	108	107
Denmark 4/.....	July	43	34	34	36	—
Finland.....	June 15	976	566	458	407	—
France.....	Oct. 1/	7,725	8,216	8,355	8,575	8,743
Germany, West 5/.....	Dec. 3 1/	1,487	1,189	1,147	1,128	1,107
Greece.....	Dec. 31 1/	7,855	9,070	9,187	9,300	9,400
Iceland.....	Dec. 1/	487	657	700	770	800
Ireland.....	Jan. 1	2,118	2,484	2,560	2,866	3,100
Italy.....	Jan.	9,706	8,572	8,524	8,507	—
Netherlands.....	May	391	433	496	542	—
Norway.....	Dec. 1/	1,056	967	958	974	954
Portugal.....	Dec. 15 1/	5,200	—	—	—	—
Spain.....	April	24,115	—	—	—	—
Sweden.....	June	208	157	143	152	—
Switzerland.....	April	188	201	200	210	210
United Kingdom.....	Dec. 1 1/	16,428	17,200	17,442	18,701	20,466
Total West Europe.....		78,570	75,780	75,830	78,030	80,610
Bulgaria.....	Jan.	7,763	7,829	7,596	7,740	—
Czechoslovakia.....	Jan. 1	862	1,000	956	889	817
Germany, East.....	Dec. 3 1/	1,403	1,807	1,893	2,020	—
Hungary.....	March	1,597	1,930	1,873	2,050	—
Poland.....	June	3,442	4,223	4,000	3,593	—
Rumania.....	Jan.	10,903	11,120	—	10,370	—
Yugoslavia.....	Jan. 15	11,259	11,360	10,622	10,633	11,211
Total East Europe.....		38,930	40,970	39,380	39,000	39,580
Total Europe.....		117,500	116,750	115,210	117,030	120,190
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/.....		91,100	103,500	108,000	120,200	129,600

(Continued)

SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956-59 (Continued)

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958 2/	1959 2/
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
AFRICA:						
Algeria 1/	Nov. 20	5,583	6,298	6,384	6,632	—
Egypt	Jan. 1	1,381	1,237	—	1,259	1,266
Ethiopia and Eritrea		19,725	—	20,000	20,500	—
Libya	Fall	1,280	1,141	1,230	1,050	—
Sudan		5,840	—	6,946	6,946	—
Tunisia	Dec. 1/	3,013	3,045	2,891	3,026	—
Total North Africa		60,800	62,600	63,300	63,600	63,500
Basutoland		1,418	1,200	1,221	—	—
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	Dec. 31 1/	933	996	1,072	1,167	1,190
French Equatorial Africa		5,620	4,753	4,822	4,846	4,850
French West Africa 8/		10,239	13,320	—	—	—
Kenya 9/	Dec. 1/	4,309	4,353	4,379	4,445	4,488
Madagascar	Dec. 1/	342	342	—	—	—
Mozambique		77	74	75	—	—
Nigeria and British Cameroons		6,000	6,000	6,000	—	—
Rhodesia and Nyasaland 10/	Dec. 31	378	357	338	344	—
South-West Africa		3,280	3,150	—	3,042	—
Tanganyika	Dec. 1/	2,678	2,740	2,950	2,890	3,005
Togo		261	303	303	303	303
Uganda		1,093	1,136	1,120	1,121	—
Union of South Africa	Aug. 31	36,100	37,400	40,000	—	—
Total South Africa		74,750	78,070	81,080	80,870	80,870
Total Africa		135,550	140,670	144,380	144,470	144,370
ASIA:						
Cyprus	Dec. 1/	329	382	385	381	—
Iran	March	17,124	23,000	23,500	24,000	—
Iraq		9,800	8,500	9,221	—	—
Jordan		319	494	453	485	469
Saudi Arabia		3,577	3,700	4,000	3,500	—
Syria	Dec. 31 1/	3,455	4,340	4,703	5,466	—
Turkey	Dec. 31 1/	25,709	26,444	27,974	29,209	30,547
Yemen		3,750	4,000	4,100	3,800	—
Total South-West Asia		64,400	71,250	74,750	76,085	77,635
China Mainland 11/		42,200	53,500	57,700	—	—
Total East Central Asia		54,200	65,500	69,700	71,000	72,000
Afghanistan		14,000	14,000	—	—	—
India 12/	May	39,469	39,246	—	—	—
Japan	Feb.	647	893	945	915	940
Total South and East Asia		64,070	64,100	64,150	64,100	64,150
Total Asia		182,670	200,850	208,600	211,185	213,785
OCEANIA:						
Australia	Mar. 31	122,822	139,124	149,802	149,319	—
New Zealand	June 30	36,698	40,255	42,382	46,026	—
Total Oceania		159,530	179,390	192,190	195,350	195,510
TOTAL WORLD		849,090	898,740	926,420	951,835	966,645

1/ Census estimate for year shown except that end of year (October-December) is included under following year for comparison and totals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Excludes Faroe Islands and Greenland. 5/ Excludes Saarland. 6/ Some years are estimates based on total number of goats and sheep. 7/ Number taxed only. 8/ Includes Guinea which became independent October 1958. 9/ European owned only. 10/ European owned stock 9/30, other 12/31. 11/ Includes 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet. Assumes that 60 percent of the total number reported for sheep and goats are sheep. Excludes Outer Mongolia. 12/ Census May 1951 through August 1952. 1956 March and April.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information. Estimated totals, include allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. May 28, 1959.

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1958 (preliminary), 1957, and average 1951-55

Country	Production			Utilization					
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 1/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses 2/	Feed
			Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1958:									
Canada	3,129	5,771	18,057	6,579	8,110	1,126	715	835	662
United States	19,784	6,330	125,236	60,500	30,989	13,368	5,906	11,582	2,891
Austria	1,112	5,306	6,063	2,284	1,991	381	9	318	1,080
Belgium	996	8,399	8,363	1,916	5,416	134	3/	3/ 186	681
Denmark	1,113	7,992	11,292	1,722	6,847	1,495	3/	3/ 688	540
Finland	1,135	6,178	7,012	2,917	3,473	395	---	54	173
France	9,848	4,771	46,989	9,540	18,871	8,666	3/	3/ 1,362	8,550
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5,572	7,070	39,392	12,220	19,115	2,165	4/ 1,702	4/ 116	4,014
Greece	333	2,156	718	430	91	51	---	---	116
Ireland	1,257	4,916	6,180	1,171	3,832	51	3/	3/ 309	814
Italy 5/	3,575	5,327	20,589	5,811	3,370	5,800	114	25	5,539
Netherlands	1,522	9,040	13,759	2,458	4,443	4,182	1,281	568	827
Norway 6/	622	6,093	3,836	1,772	652	818	40	215	309
Sweden	1,384	6,254	8,655	3,011	4,119	847	7	210	458
Switzerland 6/	901	7,077	6,440	2,229	1,433	1,587	3/	3/ 133	1,058
United Kingdom	3,888	6,655	25,874	17,675	2,276	2,277	886	1,009	1,751
Australia	2,281	5,881	13,415	2,974	8,732	838	3/	3/ 789	82
New Zealand 7/	1,990	5,971	11,882	1,075	8,516	1,864	3/	3/ 135	262
Total	60,772	---	372,752	136,320	132,366	46,015	10,590	18,591	29,837
1957:									
Canada	3,147	5,499	17,306	6,468	7,392	1,197	731	870	648
United States	20,443	6,160	125,939	60,400	31,645	13,430	6,220	11,202	3,042
Austria	1,158	5,198	6,023	2,288	1,956	370	6	218	1,155
Belgium	976	8,403	8,201	1,982	5,250	150	3/	3/ 154	665
Denmark	1,449	8,130	11,781	1,627	7,690	1,347	3/	3/ 577	540
Finland	1,138	6,100	6,942	2,890	3,394	421	---	57	177
France	9,675	4,833	46,762	9,534	18,841	8,626	3/	3/ 1,362	8,399
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5,641	6,746	38,058	12,555	17,346	2,258	4/ 1,684	4/ 154	4,061
Greece	328	2,098	688	412	85	46	---	---	115
Ireland	1,232	5,150	6,334	1,174	3,986	62	3/	3/ 319	793
Italy 5/	3,515	5,300	20,180	5,811	3,289	5,625	114	31	5,380
Netherlands	1,493	8,773	13,097	2,824	3,691	3,912	1,258	756	656
Norway 6/	630	6,100	3,894	1,759	849	697	40	210	309
Sweden	1,372	6,484	8,896	3,092	4,288	863	15	197	441
Switzerland 6/	891	7,099	6,402	2,233	1,330	1,622	3/	3/ 118	1,069
United Kingdom	3,891	6,806	26,481	17,438	2,513	2,729	927	1,123	1,751
Australia	2,354	5,639	13,274	2,919	8,607	863	3/	3/ 803	82
New Zealand 7/	1,998	5,611	11,270	1,059	7,963	1,850	3/	3/ 138	260
Total	61,331	---	371,528	136,465	130,115	46,071	10,925	18,379	29,573

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1958 (preliminary), 1957, and average 1951-55--(Continued)

Country	Production			Utilization						
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk $\frac{1}{2}$	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses $\frac{2}{2}$	Feed	
			Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	
1951-55 average:	1,000 head	Pounds								
Canada	3,114	5,247	16,339	5,927	7,501	924	677	709	601	
United States	21,462	5,557	119,259	55,700	30,453	12,760	6,353	10,640	3,353	
Austria	1,168	4,568	5,336	2,554	1,621	317	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	833	
Belgium	957	8,120	7,771	1,774	4,959	147	36	5	850	
Denmark	1,507	7,645	11,521	1,625	7,727	1,239	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{372}$	558	
Finland	1,159	5,304	6,147	2,613	2,880	454	---	4	196	
France	8,889	4,281	38,051	8,566	15,068	6,039	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{568}$	7,810	
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5,814	6,196	36,023	12,416	16,497	2,018	957	278	3,857	
Greece $\frac{8}{2}$	236	2,212	522	314	66	37	---	---	105	
Ireland	1,185	4,436	5,257	1,082	2,955	63	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{415}$	742	
Italy $\frac{5}{8}$	3,832	4,869	18,660	5,433	3,281	5,820	23	40	4,063	
Netherlands	1,504	8,414	12,654	3,350	3,909	3,138	1,039	461	757	
Norway $\frac{6}{2}$	700	5,092	3,603	1,734	675	615	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{143}$	436	
Sweden	1,553	6,329	9,829	3,477	4,813	904	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{131}$	504	
Switzerland $\frac{6}{2}$	891	6,724	6,071	2,336	1,173	1,391	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{161}$	1,010	
United Kingdom	3,674	6,328	23,250	17,363	1,185	1,641	703	649	1,709	
Australia	2,236	5,598	$\frac{2}{2}$ 12,518	2,717	8,057	980	305	459	---	
New Zealand $\frac{7}{2}$	1,253	5,728	11,187	974	7,665	2,068	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{183}$	297	
Total	61,834	---	343,998	129,955	120,485	40,555	10,093	15,229	27,681	

$\frac{1}{2}$ Includes milk used for cream. $\frac{2}{2}$ Includes milk used for ice cream, dried whole milk, minor products, waste and balance, unless otherwise indicated. $\frac{3}{2}$ Canned milk included with other uses. $\frac{4}{2}$ Dried milk included with canned milk. $\frac{5}{2}$ Production and utilization include sheep and goat milk. $\frac{6}{2}$ Production and utilization include goat milk. $\frac{7}{2}$ Years ending June 30. $\frac{8}{2}$ Less than a 5-year average. $\frac{9}{2}$ Excludes milk fed to calves.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of agricultural attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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